



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the free but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Release of Political Prisoners.

The president has directed that all political or state prisoners, now held in military custody, who have been arrested from time to time during the rebellion, be released on the subscribing a parole, engaging them to render no aid to enemies in hostility to the United States. To all such persons as keep their parole, the president grants an amnesty for past treasonable or disloyal offenses. The secretary of war will however except from the effect of the order such prisoners as he may deem necessary to keep in confinement. Extraordinary arrests will hereafter be made under the direction of the military authorities alone. If the prisoners thus released were not to have a trial, as none of them have, we think it is well that they should be released; but so far as the future exercise of extraordinary power is concerned, we do not perceive that any thing is changed, except that Mr. Stanton will exercise it in the future, instead of Mr. Seward. How far the president can grant amnesty for offenses against the law, we are not informed, but it is doubtful whether his power applies to prosecutions under the civil law. We are inclined to think that courts will, hereafter, try and punish traitors without reference to such amnesty.

Provisional Governments for the Rebel States.

Senator Harris, of New York, has introduced a bill in the senate to establish provisional governments over the insurrectionary states, not including Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and the loyal portion of Virginia. It declares all rebels outlaws and provides for the forfeiture of the rights and privileges under the laws, of those who take up arms against the United States. The president is authorized to appoint a Governor and three judges, who together exercise the legislative power, and the judges alone, the judicial power.

If the southern rebels have outlawed themselves, and thereby lost all their political and civil rights, why not institute territorial governments over them, the national government taking possession of their property of every kind, and disposing of it in such manner as wisdom and justice requires? Rebels have no rights which loyal men are bound to respect.

PETRIFICATIONS.—The New York Herald speaks of a class of "hide-bound, impracticable, dyed-in-the-wool" party hacks of our defunct democracy, who are "of the old Bourbons, who never learn anything and never forget anything. They are still ruminating whether Jeff Davis or Jesso Bright shall be the next presidential candidate of the democratic party, taking it for granted that this rebellion is but a temporary interruption of the old order of things which is gone forever."

Specimens of these curiosities may be found in the Chicago Times, Milwaukee News, Madison Patriot, and some other "democratic" printing offices. A remarkable feature connected with them is the power of articulate sound, confined to the utterance of "abolitionism" and "abolitionists." Nothing else escapes from their lips.

DON'T Do It.—A memorial has been presented to the legislature from Prof. J. W. Hoyt, asking an appropriation to defray expenses sending articles to the world's fair, in London, in May next, and setting forth the advantages that would be derived by this state from being well represented in that exhibition.

The taxes of the people of this state will be heavy enough without any such appropriation as this, and it would be especially untimely in the present hostile feeling of England to this country.

Bright has been expelled, not because he was a traitor, but because he was a democrat. Had his former course been such as to unify the democracy, in his support, all the powers of the administration could not have kept him out of the senate, or some higher position, and may not as it is.—*Review of the Press.*

Such open sympathy with a convicted traitor is poor evidence of the loyalty of the writer of the paragraph. We verily believe that the destruction of the government would be preferred to the defeat of the party which the editor disdains.

The senate has refused to concur with the assembly in rescinding the nullification resolutions of 1850, by a vote of 14 to 16. So we suppose those infamous resolutions must remain on our state books for—not more than one year longer. Mark that!—*Madison Patriot.*

The true statement would be that the democratic members in the assembly refused to concur with the republicans in the senate in rescinding the resolutions, but the truth is a rare commodity in the Patriot office.

A good story is told of a Quaker volunteer, who was in Virginia skirmishing. Coming in pretty close, quarters with a rebel, he remarked, "Friend, it's unfortunate, but this stands just where I am going to shoot, and blasting away, down come—screws."

The Fort Donelson Prisoners.

THE ROANOKE VICTORY.

Full Details.

From the Philadelphia Register.

LAND HO!—AT ANCHOR.

About two o'clock in the afternoon we made out the North Carolina shore on the left, and then it was apparent to all that our destination was Roanoke Island. At length a six months' mystery was solved and every doubt silenced. Nothing of unusual interest transpired during the balance of the day, and at sundown a gun discharged from the Picket announced the termination of our first day's voyage. The rattling of chain cables on every side told the most inexperienced that the fleet was anchoring. The low, dark shore of Carolina stretched along the sky, while to the eastward nothing but the white capped billows reared their heads to break the water line. The various sailing craft which were attached by strong hawsers to the different steamers, retained their positions astern, and as the sea became quiet and the moon shone brightly, they continued hanging on throughout the night. Early in the morning the boats were lowered and filled with 40 or 50 men, who went through the movements necessary to impart a limited knowledge of what would be necessary upon disembarking for a land attack.

THE ATTACK ON FORT BARTOW, ROANOKE ISLAND.

Satisfactory evidence having been gained the previous evening, by several of General Burnside's staff, who were out on a reconnoitering cruise in four small tugs, that the enemy were disposed to make fight from four batteries commanding the main channel through Croatan Sound, preparations for an early advance were made, and by ten o'clock in the forenoon we were under way for the conflict. The gunboats led off, running ahead of the transports two or three miles.

Having a position on board of the "relief boat" Tempest, which had been detailed to tow out any vessel that might happen to become disengaged while passing before their battery, I had superior facilities for observing this contest. Sharp cañonading from both sides commenced a few minutes after ten o'clock, at which period much of our gunboats as drew no more than seven or eight feet of water were actively engaged. About noon, the action was hottest, and then it was that the barbets of the enemy took fire from our shells, and caused a dense smoke to rise for more than an hour, obscuring at times the fort and adjacent shore. At this juncture it was believed that the rebels were getting the worst of it, for their fire soon became slower and extremely irregular.

The gunboat Hunchback, taking advantage of the temporary lull, ran close in to the fort, opened her two heavy guns, and plied them with such precision and quickness that the rebels again made a desperate effort to renew their previous brisk discharge. From that time until three p.m. the discharge of shot and shell from both sides was truly astonishing; and although it was obvious that the rebels could not withstand such a fire for many hours longer, they worked their guns faithfully, but, without much effect—in fact, it may be said, none at all. The Picket received one hot shot, but two buckets of water effectively prevented any disastrous results. The Hetzel also had one gun dismounted, aft. With these trifling exceptions, no damage was done to our vessels. The gunboat Ranger got around twice half-past four; but the Tempest went in, and placed her broadside to the fort, when she made four fine shots with her large Parrots.

The trim little sloop Granite, which had been anchored in the rear of the gun boats, and apparently been forgotten in the midst of the excitement, suddenly hove up her anchor about noon, and hauling close to the wind, sailed close up to the enemy's guns, and discharged her long 32-pounder, making the sand fly fifty feet in the air. She continued sailing up and down before the battery until darkness intervened, delivering her deadly messengers with unmitigated energy. The crew of her commander was highly applauded, and her name off as perfect as when she went into action.

The Stars and Stripes, although not able to go as close in as several of the other gun boats, made up the difference by the unceasing discharge of her seven long thirty-twos, nearly every one of which told a tale of suffering and dismay whenever it fell.

A REBEL TRAP.

Commodore Goldsborough remained on board the Philadelphia until the fleet arrived at the Marshes, when he embarked on the Southfield.

The rebels had contrived an ingenious trap of sort in the Sound, directly in range of the three forts on the island and the Robt's Fishing Battery on the mainland opposite. Quite a number of sloops and schooners had been sunk in the deepest water toward the island, while further across the Sound piles had been arranged in such a manner that our vessels would be led into an arrangement similar to fish traps, with a trap at the extremity, such as may be often seen in country dams. Had our vessels crowded onward, not stopping to engage the lower battery, they would suddenly have found themselves in a hundred rebels laid down their arms and surrendered to Gen. Foster, and seven hundred to Gen. Reno. Company I of the 21st Massachusetts was detailed to take charge of the prisoners, and company C to receive their arms, the greater portion of which were flint-lock Springfield muskets, Mississippi rifles and a few percussion lock muskets.

The men and officers were mostly without uniforms, being dressed in coarse regulation cloth and Kentucky jeans. A few of the officers had cloth cloaks and shoulder straps, and the French style of duelling swords.

The entire forces surrendered number about three thousand men. The post includes the whole of Roanoke Island, with batteries mounting thirty guns; and Fort Forrest on the mainland, mounting eight or ten guns. Two large encampments commenced in August by the 3d Georgia regiment, and completed by the rebels now our prisoners, were also surrendered. The camp is composed of wooden quarters for four to five thousand men, comfortably constructed and shingled over, and in excellent condition.

About six thousand of our soldiers encamped in these buildings, with the rebel prisoners, who were assigned quarters and a guard placed over them. The batteries along shore were abandoned by their garrisons as soon as the knowledge of the capture of the field work by our men reached them. They joined with the main body, and were surrendered with the others.

Our victory was complete. Not one circumstance transpired to detract from the success of the enterprise. We met them in their stronghold, drove them out, took them prisoners, with all their arms, ammunition, stores and equipage. Our loss compared with the loss is trifling. We have lost brave men, but they died with the sounds of victory ringing in their ears—the highest ambition of the true soldier. Friends will mourn their loss, but the pang is softened by the consciousness that they died to some effect. No disastrous rout adds bitterness to their sorrow. On the contrary, the light of a brilliant and unqualified victory forms a halo around their bloody couches, causing the hearts of mothers, wives and sisters to rejoice, though their eyes may be suffused with tears.

ON THE GREAT BATTLE ON ROANOKE ISLAND.

At half-past seven o'clock, Gen. Foster passed up the road toward the suspected position of the enemy, having with him the 23d, 25th and 27th Massachusetts, of Parker's brigade.

Gen. Reno in the meantime brought out his brigade, of the 1st Massachusetts, 61st New York, 9th New Jersey and 61st Pennsylvania. At half past eight firing was commenced by the New Jersey skirmishers, in front of the battery, and a number of our men fell dead and several were taken to the rear in a wounded condition. Our skirmishers now rushed in, valiantly driving the enemy before them, until arriving at a clearing, the battery was discovered ahead, masked, and surrounded, by an apparently impregnable swamp. Our troops then formed, supported by a four howitzer battery on the right, commanded by Gen. H. Porter. In this position they remained all night, standing by their guns and exposed to the storm, without shelter or proper food. The 25th Massachusetts opened upon the enemy at an early hour, and after expending their 40 rounds of cartridges, fell back, moving both the right and left up the curve road.

At this period the 2d brigade came up as follows: 21st Massachusetts, 51st New York and 9th New Jersey. The 21st Massachusetts deployed to the left of the battery, and entered the swamp, followed closely by the 61st New York. Both of these regiments endeavored to flank the rebel entrenchment on the left. At this period the firing was terrific, volley upon volley succeeded so closely that it was difficult to distinguish the intervals. They fought there two hours up to their waists in water. Lieut. Col. Magrane, on the extreme right of the battery, came up with flanking companies I and D, armed with Harper's Ferry rifles, and pushed around the right flank of the battery, to turn it. At this juncture, Capt. Foster, of Co. D, fell at the head of his column, pierced by two bullets.

Our men were now contending against a murderous fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, stationed in the opposite woods at the rear and right of their battery, while 200 more were in front of the battery itself. The other companies of the 21st Massachusetts were then brought up by Major Clark, and formed in front of companies A and D, who had sustained the fire for an hour and a half, at this point. Three companies of the 61st New York came up behind the 21st, and were led into the woods and forged on the left. They were followed by the remainder of the regiment, under command of Col. Potter. Gen. Reno here came up to the front line with great gallantry, and asked if the 21st would charge and take the battery—the men had to lay down in the water and mud in order to load, rising up to fire—Major Clark promptly responded "yes!" Lieutenant-Colonel Magrane then gave the order to "charge upon the battery."

At this moment the enemy becoming aware of our intentions, instantly poured into our men an incessant volley of musketry, with not money enough to pay the expense she has incurred. The U. S. government has given a banquet at Cadiz to the former prisoners of the Sumter.

At this time the iron gun boat Tuscarora left Cowes about nine o'clock, on the morning of the 6th inst., and proceeded westward. The Nashville had 24 hours start of her. The engineer of the Nashville told the pilot who took her out, that it was agreed by all on board that she should never be captured, that he had all the valves of the engine so arranged that she could be blown up in a moment, and that if the capture of the Nashville was ever heard of a violent explosion would accompany it.

Private telegrams from China quote tea at Foo Choo as higher. Silks were also higher.

Advices from Mantilla say all tobacco

there is to be sent to Spain.

Liverpool—Breadstuffs generally quiet and steady, except common wheat, which has a downward tendency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

Numerous applications continue to be made for permission to trade at the several captured points on the southern coast.

None of them have been granted.

Information received here that the iron gun boat, on the Ericsson plan, is thus far satisfactory to the official inspector.

A trial trip to Fortress Monroe is contemplated.

The president's son, William, aged eleven years, so ill as to preclude the possibility of recovery.

PORT MONROE, Feb. 19.

No further advance had been made by Gen. Burnside, nor was any immediately expected. The gunboats had returned from Elizabeth City. All the fleet were at anchor off Roanoke Island. An immense amount of trophies had been captured, including the splendid state flag of North Carolina, worked by the ladies of that state; also, quantities of antiquated arms.

In the house this morning, representative Wickliffe of Kentucky announced the capture of Gen. Price and his army.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is recommended to the people of the United States that they assemble in their customary places for public solemnities, on the 22d of Feb'y inst., and celebrate the anniversary of the birth-day of the Father of their country, by causing to be read to them his Farewell Address.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

Flour—dull and 5 cents lower. Sales 7,200 bushels at 5,500, 5,600 super state; 5,800, 5,900 extra do; 5,500, 5,600 super wheat; 5,800, 5,900 do for common to medium extra western.

Wheat—receives 7,100 bushels. Dull and drooping. No sales reported.

Legislative.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

SENATE.—A postal appropriation of \$5 was made to each member.

A resolution from the Assembly recommending the appointment of Col. Solomon

as a brigadier general was concurred in.

A communication was received from the governor, setting forth the immense difficulties under which the state officers labor for want of means in the war fund, with which to pay the \$6 per month to families of volunteers, and urging immediate action by the legislature for replenishing this fund.

The governor recommends the passage of

the bill investing the school fund in the bonds of the state, the one issuing new bonds in place of the \$50,000 owing due

on the first of April, and putting the arrears of these bonds into the war fund.

He also suggests that the passage of the law authorizing the suspension of specie payments by the banks would enable the state officers to dispose of some \$200,000 worth of bonds yet unsold.

A large amount of business was done.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

A very large number of army and volunteer appointments were confirmed, including captains, lieutenants, adjutants, sergeants, assistants, &c.

The promotion of Gen. Grant to a Major General gives him superior command to Brig. Gen. Buell, in the same department.

The Secretary of State says he sees indications of satisfactory reaction in favor of the United States in Great Britain, as well as on the continent.

World's Washington Correspondence.

The recent news from Europe, touching the determination of the allied powers to put Hapsburg as ruler over Mexico, and thus create a monarchy on our borders, is exciting profound emotion here. The fact that some such scheme was on the tapis has been in possession of the state department for some time past, and it will be found that dispatches have already been sent to our ministers at London, Berlin and Madrid, to order it to a third reading. Its constitutionality was doubted by the judiciary committee.

The Senate refused to recede from its amendments to the states rights resolutions of 1850, by a vote of 15 to 14.

ASSEMBLY.—A resolution recommending Col. Solomon as a brigadier general was adopted.

The judiciary committee, reported in favor of the repeal of the law creating the 11th and 12th judicial circuits.

A message was received from the governor, urging some immediate action for the relief of the families of volunteers.

The senate resolutions to amend the constitution of the legislature, and giving members of the house a salary of \$250 per annum, were rejected.

A bill was passed for the protection of birds, and a somewhat general "rip" taken at the Revised Statutes.

Also, to amend an act declaratory of the rights and privileges of those who enroll themselves in their country's service.

DIED.

In this city, on the evening of the 18th inst., MARY EVA, widow of George and Harriet Harvey, aged 7 years & 9 months.

Funeral at Trinity Church to-morrow, Friday at 10 o'clock A.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Stock of Groceries For Sale.

The Stock of goods formerly owned by

D. B. BROWN,

is now offered for sale cheap.

T. B. SELBY, Agent.

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1862.

NUMBER 283.

The Daily Gazette
published every evening except Sunday.
By
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX
In LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HOLT, HIRSH BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines of matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.

1 Square, day, \$75
do 3 weeks, 100
do 1 week, 200
do 4 weeks, 300
do 4 months, 400
do 2 months, 600
do 8 months, 600
do 12 months, 800
do 15 months, 1000
do 20 per cent. advance on 1 Square.
3 do 50 per cent. advance on 2 Squares.
1/4 Column 3 months, 120
do 1 year, 180
do 3 months, 140
do 1 year, 240
do 8 months, 180
do 1 year, 300
do 2 years, 350
do 8 months, 300
do 1 year, 1000
Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each
for 8 months; \$1.00 per year for each additional month.
Specimen copy of "Business Directory" inside, having
precedence of ordinary advertisements, 50 per cent advance on
ordinary rates.
Notices of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Fire Companies,
etc.
Advertisements not accompanied with directions will
be inserted till paid, and charged for accordingly.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance,
and will be inserted in the most prominent front.
Advertising bills collectable quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

L. DAY & CO.
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's 5 story
block, East Milwaukee street. Jan 14th/62.

I. O. O. F.
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on
Wednesday Evening of each week.
J. A. PECHAM, N. G.

P. D. SILVERNAIL, M. D.
Botanic Physician, may be consulted at N. Phinney's
Hotel, Hanover, Wis., in all branches of his profession.
Particular attention paid to chronic cases. Feb 18th/62.

M. B. JOHNSON,
Dentist, Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the
Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis. apdawf

KNOTWELL & JACKSON,
Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.
J. H. KNOTWELL. A. J. JACKSON. [cl12awf]

JOHN WINANS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central
Bank, Janesville, Wis. asdawf

J. W. D. PARKER.
Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Dates
Nichols, North Main street. may3dawf

WILLARD MERRILL.
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Lappin's Block
Janesville, Wisconsin.

T. M. ATHONER,
Counselor and Attorney at Law, Collecting Agent, &
Abstracts of Title furnished on short notice. Ad-
dress, West Mitchell, Iowa. j15dawf

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.
Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office and residence,
Academy at, a few rods northwest Milwaukee freight
depot. j19dawf

B. R. F. PENDLETON.
Dentist, is prepared to operate in every branch of his
profession. Room one door north of Mickey & Bro's,
Main street, Janesville, Wis. apdawf

SANFORD A. BUDSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire
Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

H. A. PATTERSON.
Attorney at Law, and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,
Wis., on Main street, nearly opposite the American
Express Office.

DOCTOR W. AMER.
Office over Mr. Eiker's harness shop first door east of
the post office, Residence Pleasant and Franklin
sts., two blocks east of the Baptist Church. 24w1

ELDREGE & PEASE.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers'
Clock, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

B. E. GRABBE.
J. J. PEASE.

NOAH NEWELL.
Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Stationer, Lappin's
block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.
Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office at Beale's Hat Store
Residence five doors south of the Baptist Church.

NEW YORK CASH STORE.
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods,
Crockery, Silver, Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and
Gloves, Candy, Drapery, Cleaning and every kind
of Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. 24

BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, 111 Main
street, Janesville, Wis., with an Abstracted Title
and Loan Money. apdawf

W. ROBINSON.
Architect, designs and plans for both public and private
buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications,
builders' contracts, estimates, &c., furnished at short
notice. Office in Lappin's block. apdawf

Fine Goods! Fine Goods!

L. E. BROWN, Wm. S. SAWYER,
Barber's Brown Windsor Seats,
Chinese Flowering Soap,
Worlsey's Honey Soap,
Barron's Rose, Honey, Patchery, Creme, and
Colgate's Soaps, in bars for family use,
Transparent, only kind fit to use,
Talcum, China, Glycerine, and
Worlsey's Ambrine Tablets,
Military Shaving Soap, Galo's,
Colognes, Bay Rum,
Florida Water,
Bathing Tubs,
Fine Sponges,
Toilet Goods
of all kinds. TALLMAN & COLLINS.

WANTED!
Recruits for the 8th Regiment of Infantry
of the

REGULAR ARMY!

THE REGIMENT offers superior
conditions to all Patriotic
men. They are to be in full
moment of their enlistment of
Good Pay, Clothing, Rations and
being commanded by Experienced
and有能力的 Officers of Instruction,
THREE YEARS.

Pay per Month, \$15,
\$15, \$15.

In case a soldier becomes dis-
honored, he is sure of a good home
and a good Soldier. Recruit or a Pension
for Life, \$1000, for every recruit
of the 8th Regt. for three years. Information
at No. 2 Hyatt House
block, of

G. V. S. ATKEN, 2d Lt.
8th Infantry, U. S. Army,
Recruiting Officer.
n.dawf

Fresh Oysters
at
WHEELOCK'S.

FRESH Baltimore Oysters received daily. For sale
by the can, dozen cans or case, at lowest market
price. n.dawf

Blacksmith's Coal.

We are now selling pure Blosbrough Coal at \$10 per
ton, (by the ton,) and other coal proportionately.
Our coal is warranted to be A. No. 1, and
is the best United States Fair the first and the only premium,
over all competitors from every part of the Union, as
also from different other States and Mechanics fairs.
n.dawf

GLASSWARE!

RECEIVED to-day a fine lot, entirely new patterns
of Egg Glasses, Goblets, Tumblers, Preserve Dishes,
Fruit Dishes, Nappy, Butter Prints, &c. &c. Will be
sold cheap. WHEELOCK'S. n.dawf

50 CARTONS Black Velvet Ribbons, all number
receipted a day at MCGRAY & BRO.

THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL AND THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do
certify that we have purchased boots of their
own manufacture for

MESSRS. HEMMING & THOMAS

on several times, and have worn them constantly for the
length of time hereof stated;

Names. Residence. Cost. Time Worn.

Henry Wright, Porter, \$475 15 months.

Michael Miso, Fulton, 400 2 years.

A. Antieckle, Rock, 400 15 months.

Thos. C. Clegg, Janesville, 400 15 months.

Robt C. Coggins, Janesville, 600 14 "

Robt W. Wilson, Janesville, 600 15 "

S. H. Miller, Janesville, 600 15 "

C. S. Cushman, Janesville, 600 15 "

Bernard Little, Center, 400 14 "

John Tracy, Janesville, 600 15 "

David Griffith, Mt. Zion, 500 15 "

A. L. Lager, Center, 500 15 "

James E. Crouk, Janesville, 500 15 "

John Devins, Plymouth, 500 12 "

Clark Pupper, Center, 500 17 "

John C. Miller, Janesville, 500 15 "

E. N. Palmer, Janesville, 500 15 "

Alexander Paul, Fulton, 500 12 "

David Cross, Janesville, 500 15 "

J. B. Clegg, Janesville, 500 12 "

Wm. Homers, Janesville, 500 15 "

Geo. Pickering, Rock, 500 20 "

W. H. Burges, Janesville, 600 18 "

G. W. Orton, Janesville, 500 24 "

N. G. Green, Janesville, 500 21 "

W. H. Hanson, Janesville, 500 15 "

Hiram Baker, Janesville, 500 15 "

W. H. Hanson, Janesville, 500 15 "

John Green, Fulton, 500 24 "

John Green, Janesville, 500 15 "

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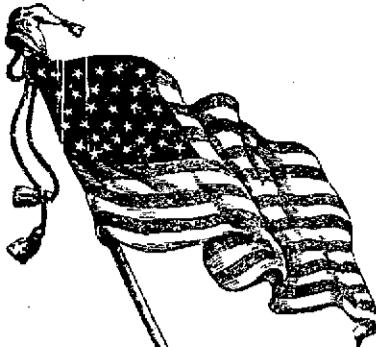
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Feb. 20, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



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PETRAFACOM.—The New York Herald speaks of a class of "hide-bound, impalatable, dyed-in-the-wool party hacks of our defunct democracy," who are "the old Bourbons, who never learn anything and never forget anything." They are still ruminating whether Jeff Davis or Jesse Bright shall be the next presidential candidate of the democratic party, taking it for granted that this rebellion is but a temporary interruption of the old order of things which is gone forever."

Specimens of these curiosities may be found in the Chicago Times, Milwaukee News, Madison Patriot, and some other "democratic" printing offices. A remarkable feature connected with them is the power of articulate sound, confined to the utterance of "abolitionism" and "abolitionists." Nothing else escapes from their lips.

Don't Do It.—A memorial has been presented to the legislature from Prof. J. W. Hoyt, asking an appropriation to defray expenses sending articles to the world's fair, in May next, and setting forth the advantages that would be derived by this state from being well represented in that exhibition.

The taxes of the people of this state will be heavy enough without any such appropriation as this, and it would be especially untimely in the present hostile feeling of England to this country.

Bright has been expelled, not because he was a traitor, but because he was a democrat. Had his former course been such as to unite the democracy in his support, all the powers of the administration could not have kept him out of the senate, or some higher position, and may not as it is.—*Advertiser of the Press.*

Such open sympathy with a convicted traitor is poor evidence of the loyalty of the writer of the paragraph. We verily believe that the destruction of the government would be preferred to the defeat of the party which the editor disengages.

The senate has refused to concur with the assembly in rescinding the nullification resolutions of 1850, by a vote of 14 to 15. So we suppose those infamous resolutions must remain on our state books for—not more than one year longer. Mark that—*Madison Patriot.*

The true statement would be that the democratic members in the assembly refuse to concur with the republicans in the senate in rescinding the resolutions, but the truth is a rare commodity in the Patriot of course.

A good story is told of a Quaker volunteer, who was in Virginia skirmishing. Coming in pretty close quarters with a rebel, he remarked. "Friend, it's unfortunate, but there stands just where I am going to shoot," and blasing away, down came

The Fort Donelson Prisoners.

It is said that seven thousand of the Fort Donelson prisoners will be quartered at Camp Douglas, in Chicago. A detachment of them have already arrived, as we learn from a private dispatch received in this city. Three thousand of these are, also, to be quartered at Springfield, Ill., and the rest at Benton Barracks, St. Louis. What is to be done with them finally? It will not pay to keep them idle in quarters, guarded by a considerable number of troops, who desire, and ought to have more active duties. If kept any great length of time, they should be compelled to earn their livelihood by some useful labor. This course, however, will not be taken. If the rebels do not succeed better than they have done for some weeks past, we may be under the necessity of offering them the opportunity of swearing allegiance to the Union, and telling them to go. We cannot guard, feed and warm all rebels. Gens. Burnside and Curtis are, also, much impeded in their movements by the number of their prisoners. Some new rule, besides an exchange must be soon adopted, as the cost of taking care of such a number of prisoners as we now have on our hands, will become a great burden.

IN THE WRONG MARKET.—The Milwaukee News grumbles because its sales are limited on the Wisconsin railroad trains.—*La Crosse Republican.*

The railroads in Wisconsin are loyal institutions. The news would have a rapid sale anywhere in the country.

WARNING TO BOYS.—A boy while "coasting" in one of the streets of Milwaukee ran his sled under a drag horse that was passing in the street; the sled was stuck by the horses fore foot and broken, the little fellow tumbled off, and was just grazed by the heavy runner of the sleigh, that came so near crushing his life out.

The practice of coasting on the public thoroughfares is attended with considerable danger.

FATUALLY OBSERVED.—During the jubilee in Chicago last Monday over the victory at Fort Donelson, a proclamation was issued that any man found sober after nine o'clock, evening, would be esteemed a secessionist. Judged by this rule, the whole city was intensely loyal.

THE LOYAL INDIANS.—The enrolment of the loyal Indians, driven out of their territory by the traitors, has been suspended at Fort Leavenworth, by order of Secretary Stanton, but arrangements will be made for their relief.

Mr. Dole, the Superintendent, is hard at work providing for the 8,000 to 10,000 Indians who are dependent upon the department. He has concluded arrangements with a house at Leavenworth, to furnish supplies of all kinds, which are being pushed forward. He also has empowered to act as special commissioner to the confederate Indians, a famous half-breed trader and interpreter, Baptist Peoria, of the Peoria tribe, who is a man of great influence, education and wealth. He is instructed to induce them, if possible, to return to their allegiance.

THE LOSS OF BRITISH VESSELS IN THE WAR OF 1812.—The New York Evening Post contains a table of the captures made by American vessels during the war with Great Britain. The number of armed vessels which fell into our hands was 67, carrying 878 guns. There were also captured 354 merchant ships, 110 brigs, 520 schooners, 135 sloops, together with 750 of various classes recaptured, making 2,369 vessels, carrying 8,869 guns. To this is to be added 23 vessels of war lost by wrecks or otherwise, carrying about 809 guns, giving an aggregate of 2,455 vessels, carrying 9,817 guns.

THE HARTLEY PIT CATASTROPHE.—Some idea of the extent of this frightful disaster in England, will be gained from the statistical returns that have been compiled by the parochial officers, assisted by the officers of the colliery. The following is a statement of the number of the nearest relatives only of those whose lives have been lost in the pit:

Widows.....	102
Children.....	257
Sisters supported by brothers.....	27
Orphans.....	3
Parents supported by sons.....	1
Aunt supported by nephew.....	1
Grandmother supported by grandson.....	1
Total.....	407

Four hundred and seven living, and two hundred and nineteen dead, including those who were killed by the falling of the cage, and yet these figures only indicate those immediately affected by the calamity. The male population of three pit hamlets swept away at one fell swoop; and of all the men employed at this important colliery, which but a few days ago was in active operation, only twenty-five remain alive.

During a debate in the house, on Friday, Mr. Blair stated that Gen. Patterson informed President Lincoln, on the evening before the Bull Run battle, that Gen. Johnson had eluded him, and had succeeded in joining his forces with Beauregard, or would so join early the next day; furthermore, that on hearing of this, the President called on Gen. Scott, and insisted that the advance to Manassas should not be made. Gen. Scott, however, according to Mr. Blair, declared that the movement should go on in spite of the news communicated. Mr. Cooley denied this statement but Mr. Blair reiterated it, and desired to be called on to testify before the committee.

THE FORGER BROUGHT BACK.—The Chicago Post says: "Ex-chief of police, Wm. Beck, of Milwaukee, arrived yesterday from Cleveland, having in custody E. S. Piper, the noted forger, arrested there, and whose extensive forgeries upon the banks in the northwest had filled with alarm the bankers of Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri. The deceptions of this fellow are the most gigantic of any that have been committed in the west for years. They extend through a period of several months, and involve an amount of over \$25,000. It is probable that other forgeries will be brought to light which have not thus far been discovered. Piper is now lodged in jail to await examination and trial."

A good story is told of a Quaker volunteer, who was in Virginia skirmishing. Coming in pretty close quarters with a rebel, he remarked. "Friend, it's unfortunate, but there stands just where I am going to shoot," and blasing away, down came

THE ROANOKE VICTORY.

Full Details.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer.

LAND HO!—AT ANCHOR.

About two o'clock in the afternoon we made out the North Carolina shore on the left, and then it was apparent to all that our destination was Roanoke Island. At length a six months' mystery was solved and every doubt silenced. Nothing of unusual interest transpired during the balance of the day, and at sundown a gun discharged from the Picket announced the termination of our first day's voyage. The rattling of chain cables on every side told the most in experienced that the fleet was anchoring. The low, dark shore of Carolina stretched along the sky, while to the eastward nothing but the white capped billows recited their heads to break the water line. The various sailing craft which were attached by strong hawsers to the different steamers, retained their positions astern, and as the sea became quiet and the moon shone brightly, they continued hanging on throughout the night. Early in the morning the boats were lowered and filled with 40 or 50 men, who went through the movements necessary to impinge a limited knowledge of what would be necessary upon disembarking for land attack.

THE ATTACK ON FORT DARTOW, ROANOKE ISLAND.

Satisfactory evidence having been gained the previous evening, by several of General Burnside's staff, who were out on a reconnoitering cruise in four small tugs, that the enemy were disposed to make fight from four batteries commanding the main channel through Croatan Sound, preparations for an early advance were made, and by ten o'clock in the forenoon we were under way for the conflict. The gunboats led off, running ahead of the transports two or three miles.

Having a position on board of the "relief boat" Tempest, which had been despatched to tow out any vessel that might happen to become disabled by the enemy's fire, or get aground while passing before their battery, I had superior facilities for observing this contest. Sharp cannonading from both sides commenced a few minutes after ten o'clock, at which period such of our gunboats as drew no more than seven or eight feet of water were actively engaged. About noon the action was hottest, and then it was that the barracks of the enemy took fire, and became disabled by the enemy's fire, or get aground while passing before their battery, I had superior facilities for observing this contest. Sharp cannonading from both sides commenced a few minutes after ten o'clock, at which period such of our gunboats as drew no more than seven or eight feet of water were actively engaged. 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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mail.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 1st, 1861:

Arrive.	Closes.	Depart.
Chicago, through.	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.
10:45 P.M.	12:30 A.M.	
Octobr. and May	10:45 P.M.	12:30 A.M.
Midwest, through.	8:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.
" way.	6:30 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
Monroe and way.	10:30 A.M.	10:45 A.M.
" way.	6:30 P.M.	9:00 A.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Superior leaves Tuesday and Friday at 6 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A.M.; closes Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.	6:30 P.M.	9:00 A.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

WANTED.

Any quantity of good DRY WOOD will be taken for subscribers to the Daily or Weekly. Those wishing to pay in wood are requested to bring it soon, as we are in want of the same.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

CAIRO, Feb. 16, 1862.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—We are all on the qui vive here, to learn the latest news from Fort Donelson. It may seem strange to you, but this is the very worst place to get that which is reliable. We get most of it from the Chicago and St. Louis papers, consequently you are as well posted as we are. There is no daily paper published here, only a weekly, which accounts for the scarcity of news in this locality. It is true we have all sorts of rumors on the streets, but they are extremely contradictory, and many of them absurd and unreliable.

I came down from Caledonia to-day on one of the Evansville and Cairo packets; Gen. Price was a passenger from Paducah, and there were several wounded soldiers, who had participated in the fight at Fort Donelson, on Thursday and Friday, and left there Saturday morning.

It appears from their information that the fighting has been pretty severe, but nothing decisive. The rebels made several sorties, but were driven back with great slaughter, and no inconsiderable loss on our side, 2,000 killed and wounded is the least that it put in. Col. Lawler of the 18th Indiana among the former, and Col. Logan of the 23rd Illinois, severely, among the latter. The rebels have some very heavy guns mounted on a high eminence, which prove very destructive to our gun-boats; being above their elevation, except at so long a range as to destroy their effect. The fort is located on the south-west side of the Cumberland river, and is surrounded by low, wet ground, covered with a dense forest of heavy timber and thick under-brush, which renders it very difficult to maneuver the troops, and the wet ground makes the camping almost as fatal as the assaults of the enemy. Hundreds are found to be sick every morning from the exposure of the night. Still the men are full of courage and anxious to get at the enemy. Brig's sharp-shooters are said to be very effective; being enabled, by the large quantity of timber that has been felled in the immediate vicinity of the rebel fort, to get so near up to the men who work the guns on the land side. One man, who got a good position, is said to have picked off fifteen in this way.

Several mortar boats have gone up and we expect to hear of their being able to reach the big guns of the enemy, which, if they can succeed in dismounting, will enable our gunboats to come into full play, and then the fight will be brought to a speedy and successful termination.

We have them completely hemmed in, and it is impossible for them to escape, but they are desperate and will fight to the last. This, if we are victorious, as our men are resolved to be, will settle the question in Kentucky and Tennessee, if it does not the whole contest, and is bound to be the bloodiest fight in this war. General Tigran, who was taken prisoner at Fort Henry, passed through here on his way to Alton; he says that if we take Fort Donelson we can take Columbus, as he thinks it the strongest place of the two.

I arrived here last Thursday morning and have made desperate exertions to get up the Tennessee river, to have a nearer view of the field of operations, but have failed as yet. No citizen is permitted to leave here, in any direction, without a pass from the Provost Marshal, or the General commanding; and all the efforts of Col. Murphy, and the influence of a strong letter from Major Wallace, U. S. A., have failed to induce Gen. Price to give me permission to go up. So I sadly fear that I shall not be able to see anything but Cairo mud and the mortar and gun boats that are now here. Col. Murphy and the right wing of the 8th went up to Paducah last Friday morning and returned last night with the Fort Henry prisoners and the Colonel with a part of two companies went with them up to Alton. Our company is at Mound City and the balance are in camp at this place.

On my arrival at this place I stopped at the St. Charles but soon ascertained that the fare was no ways in keeping with their charges, the former being in an inverse proportion to the latter, so I gladly accepted an invitation from Lieutenant King of Co. G. to take up my quarters with him, and have made it my home since. The 8th Wisconsin deem themselves a very unfortunate and ill used regiment. They have done a heap of hard marching and have not been allowed to do any fighting. At Fredericktown they were held as a reserve and did not get a chance to go in, which was a grievous disappointment to the boys, as well as to the officers; and now, instead of being sent up to win laurels at Fort Henry and Donelson, they have been retained to do camp and fatigue duty in this mud hole. Our men are justly incensed at this treatment. They consider the 8th superior to any that has been sent on the expedition, both in numbers and discipline, physically and morally, and the boys will set on their officers against the world. This unjust partiality is placed to the credit of the commanders, who are all Illinoisans, and seem determined that Wisconsin shall win no glory, but they have no objections to their doing their full share, and a little more, of the drudgery. In all of this your correspondent fully concurs. He

knows the 8th well, and has seen a good many regiments within the last six months, and has no hesitation in saying that the 8th Wisconsin has no superior and few equals; both officers and men in the volunteer service; and it is a shame to have made the victims of petty state pride and jealousy.

Col. Murphy has proved himself a superior officer, polite and amiable, kind, but prompt, a good disciplinarian, but beloved by his men; a gentleman in every sense, and a man of true and undoubted courage. Of the lieutenant colonel, I can say nothing, as he has been absent since my arrival. But of Major Jefferson very much can be said if necessary, and it would give me pleasure to write an eulogy upon him, but should fail of doing him justice; therefore shall content myself with saying that as a gentleman and an officer he is beloved by his friends and idolized by the soldiers under his command; and if those Illinois general will only give the 8th a chance, and he don't distinguish himself and do honor to his state and regiment, I will never venture to play the prophet again. Of the staff and line officers, it is not within the compass of this letter to speak individually. They are all right, willing and anxious to have an opportunity of testing their courage and devotion to the cause in which they are engaged. When I say they are gentlemen, the truth is spoken. I have tested it. The regimental surgeon, Dr. Thornhill, is undoubtedly at the head of his profession—a sound and practical man, as the state of the hospital at this time shows. I am told that at the battle of Fredericksburg he was the only surgeon that possessed the skill and coolness requisite to the occasion. He performed all the difficult operations himself. He is as able as his assistant, Dr. Murry of Racine, who is an extremely courteous and amiable gentleman; and I take pleasure in acknowledging myself under obligations not to them only, but to all the officers of the regiment, with whom I became acquainted. Last, but not least, permit me to say a word in favor of company G, our company, and the crack one, in the eye of a Janesvillian, of the regiment. They are generally, in a good state of health, as much as could be expected in this locality, but spoiling for a fight. They received me with open arms, and I was equally pleased to see them. May they flourish, and bring home many trophies. My home is with them and their gallant officers, to whom many thanks are due for their politeness and hospitality.

Fks. 17.—I let this lie over night, and there is a great victory to record. Fort Donelson and 15,000 prisoners are ours. We are having a glorious time over it. Cannon are booming, and the people rejoice exceedingly. On to Nashville and Memphis, and on we must go. Some of our gun and mortar boats have gone down to reconnoiter in the neighborhood of Columbus.

VOX.

A. GOLDBECK WEDDING.—One of those unusual occurrences in the west, a golden wedding, took place Tuesday evening, Feb. 18th, at Allion's Grove, at the residence of Pliny Allen. The venerable couple, who had thus assembled their early friends were, Mr. Allen and his wife. They were married in Albany or Troy, N. Y., on the 18th of February, 1812, and have been residents of Wisconsin since 1845. A large party of relatives and personal friends were present; among the latter were several of the associates of their early years, who are themselves among the oldest residents of the state, and some of the oldest citizens of Chicago. Such a party, numbering from 150 to 200 persons, could have been nothing else than most gratifying and interesting, and will long be remembered by all who had the good fortune to be present.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861:
 Chicago, through, 10:30 A.M. to 2:30 P.M. 7:30 P.M.
 12:45 P.M.
 Oshkosh and way, 12:45 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. 4:45 P.M.
 Milwaukee, through, 12:45 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. 4:45 P.M.
 Monroe and way, 12:45 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. 4:45 P.M.
 Madison and way, 12:45 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. 4:45 P.M.
 Belvidere and way, 12:45 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. 4:45 P.M.
 Oshkosh, Janesville, and Madison, to be closed Tuesday and Friday at 4 P.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 9 A.M.
 Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee arrives Monday and Tuesday at 7 A.M.; close Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

WANTED.

Any quantity of good DRY WOOD will be taken for subscription to the Daily or Weekly. Those wishing to pay in wood are requested to bring it soon, as we are in want of the same.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

CAIRO, Feb. 16, 1862.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—We are all on the qui vive here, to learn the latest news from Fort Donelson. It may seem strange to you, but this is the very worst place to get that which is reliable. We get most of it from the Chicago and St. Louis papers, consequently you are as well posted as we are. There is no daily paper published here, only a weekly, which accounts for the scarcity of news in this locality. It is true we have all sorts of rumors on the streets, but they are extremely contradictory, and many of them absurd and unreliable.

I came down from Caledonia to-day on one of the Evansville and Cairo packets. Gen. Paine was a passenger from Paducah, and there were several wounded soldiers, who had participated in the fight at Fort Donelson, on Thursday and Friday, and left there Saturday morning.

It appears from their information that the fighting has been pretty severe, but nothing decisive. The rebels made several sorties, but were driven back with great slaughter, and no inconsiderable loss on our side. 2,000 killed and wounded is the least that is put at. Col. Lawler of the 13th Indiana among the former, and Col. Logan of the 28th Illinois, severely, among the latter. The rebels have some very heavy guns mounted on a high eminence which prove very destructive to our gun-boats; being above their elevation, except at so long a range as to destroy their effect. The fort is located on the south-west side of the Cumberland river, and is surrounded by low, wet ground, covered with a dense forest of heavy timber and thick under-brush, which renders it very difficult to maneuver the troops, and the wet ground makes the camping almost as fatal as the assaults of the enemy. Hundreds are found to be sick every morning from the exposure of the night. Still the men are full of courage and anxious to get at the enemy.—Birge's sharp-shooters are said to be very effective; being enabled, by the large quantity of timber that has been felled in the immediate vicinity of the rebel fort, to get so near as to pick off the men who work the guns on the land side. One man, who got a good position, is said to have picked off fifteen in this way.

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COMMERCIAL.
 Janesville Wholesale Market. Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMPH & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS. JANEVILLE, February 20, 1862. We make up prices as follows:— WHEAT—white winter 73c; good to extra milling spring 75c; shipping grades 68c. CORN—good request at 18c per 60 lbs. shelle, and 14c per 72 lbs. ear. OATS—dull at 18c per bushel. RYER—good request at 23c/25c per 60 lbs. BARLEY—dull at 25c/30c choice; 15c/20c per 60 lbs. for common. DRESSED HOGS—farm at \$3.25c/4.00, per 100, for heavy and \$3.00c/12c for light. HIDES—green, to 43c/44c; dry, 42c.

ELECTROPATHY. Prof. Wells, M.D., of BUFFALO, N. Y., The Celebrated Electrician, has recently given a course of Lectures and Instruction to a large and intelligent class of students, and has been called to the urgent solicitation of his former class as well as other citizens of the city, to remain, to repair and deliver another (and last) course of lectures, in which he will duly set forth his theory.

THEORY OF DISEASE AND METHOD OF CURE, which is to the world, to the comprehension of each member of the human race. The Lecture will be given on Wednesday, the 1st of March, and the 23rd. The Lecture will be given at the MYERS HOUSE.

Lady: Gentlemen! Do you wish to know a safe, sure and reliable method of finding disease, and when, and equally safe and sure method of cure, and all too, without the aid of your physician? Attend the Lecture, and you will be satisfied.

N. B.—Tickets for the course must be purchased of the Prof. prior to the commencement of the course.

PROF. WELLS AND HIS LADY will continue to treat the deceased of every character and every disease in their rooms at the Myers House, during their stay.

Janesville, February 14th, 1862. J. S. DANTZ.

To Ladies!

The first course in Double Entry Book-keeping, to be taken by ladies, will be taught, commencing Monday next, at 10 A.M. to 12 M. at the lecture room in my school. Two more classes will be taken to close the term. Price for course \$1. Prof. A. S. DANTZ, Principal Com. College. February 7th, 1862.

To Young Men.

Until further notice I shall issue certificates of scholarship in my Commercial College for the small recompensation of

TWENTY DOLLARS, fully course to be taken by the student within 8 months time. A. S. DANTZ, Principal Com. College.

PENMANSHIP.

UNITED STATES MAIL SERVICE.

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To Rent.

A CONVENIENT Dwelling House to let in the first fl.

W. ALLEN. Also EDERTON JHICK for sale. I. C. CROFT, Janesville.

JUST received by McKey & Bro., a large invoice of all colors Zephyr Worsted, both split, single and double. Also Shetland Worsted shades. Every description of Worsted, 100 yards per skein. M. C. DARDEN, Janesville, January 1st, 1862. J. S. DANTZ.

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By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented; and it takes at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Constipation*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, delicate females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tonic* and *vigor* to the *digestive organs*, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have been prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer the children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the **PRICE, 25 CENTS.**

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS,

will convince all who suffer from

HEADACHE,

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH,

As the Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestioned proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

Mr. SPALDING, Sir:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I sent from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige.

Yours very truly,

JAMES KENNEDY,

HATFIELD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING, Sir:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours very truly,

MARY ANN STOKHOUSE,

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., Pa.,

January 15, 1861.

I will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. D. SIMONS,

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES,

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., Pa.,

January 15, 1861.

I will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

W. C. MILLER,

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., Pa.,

January 15, 1861.

Not long since I got my first box of Cephalic Pills for the Nervous Headache and Goutiness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WILFELD,

Spaulding, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, also: cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

If you are, or have been, troubled with the headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills) so that you may have in case of an attack.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.—**SP**

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

DISPATCH!

AS A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.—**SP**

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

“USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.”

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 CEDAR Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to get off on the unscrupulous public, I caution my

PREPARED GLUE, I warn you to be on your guard, and see that the full name, and the address of the manufacturer, is on the label.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is the only

one for the label, all others are swindling

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